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Annual Factory Report

Bombay Province, 1939

(including Notes on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act)

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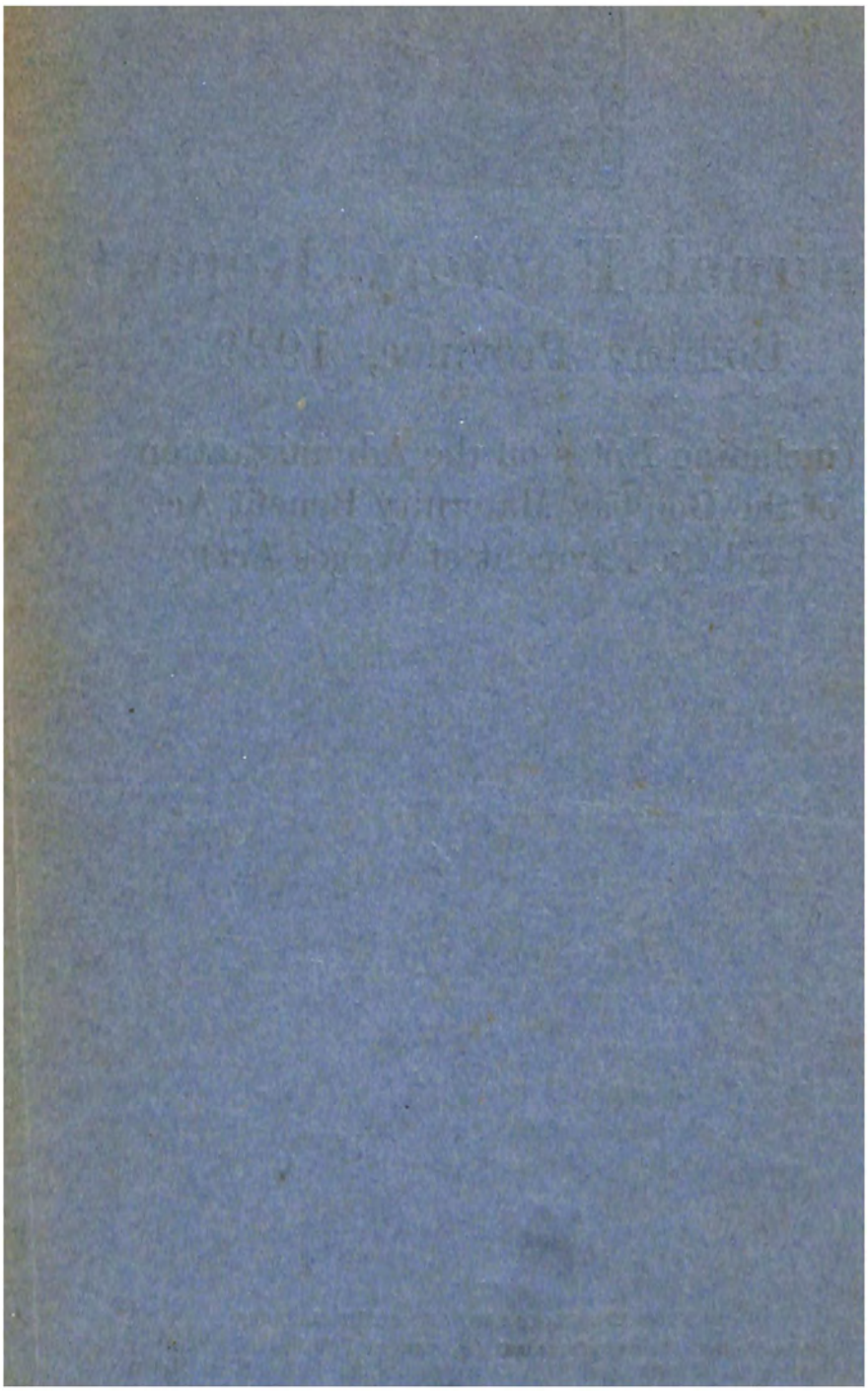

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT:

Bombay, 8th May 1940.

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From

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
Bombay;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political and Services Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in the Bombay Province for the year 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Factory Report for the year 1939. Notes on the working of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act are incorporated in the Report.

2. *Factories.*—The number of working factories increased during the year by 625 from 2,495 to 3,120 but the total number of factories (working and non-working) subject to the Act showed an actual increase of 650 against 702 in the preceding year. Among "notified factories", hand-loom concerns, bidi factories and brick factories, and among factories under section 2 (*j*) of the Act, cotton weaving factories, engineering concerns, oil mills, printing presses, gur factories and cotton ginning factories were responsible for a substantial increase in the number of factories, the greatest share being that of the hand-loom concerns.

During the year under report 310 notified factories and 69 other factories remained uninspected. This was mainly due to a large number of factories being brought under control towards the close of the year.

3. *Operatives employed.*—The number of operatives employed during the year in all industries for which annual returns were received was 466,040 as compared to 479,103 in the previous year thus showing decrease of 13,063 or 2·7 per cent.

4. *Employment of women and children.*—The number of women employed registered a decrease of 994 or 1·4 per cent. and the number of children employed also recorded a slight decrease. The decrease in the employment of women was mainly due to a reduction in the number of women employed in the cotton textile industry.

5. *Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported was 10,025 as against 10,200 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 10,086 as against 10,262 in the previous year.

6. *Prosecutions.*—The number of cases instituted by the full time Inspectors was 322 as compared with 562 in the preceding year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 9,121 as against Rs. 13,322 in the year 1938.

7. *Welfare.*—Air conditioning continued to receive the attention of the Inspectorate and also to make rapid progress. It is being increasingly realised by industrialists in the Province that improvement in the conditions of work inside the factory is not only good philanthropy but that it is also sound business. During the year twenty-four departments of mills were equipped with air conditioning plants. The problem of collection and removal of dust in stone crushing and hemp hackling processes received special attention during the year. The housing of industrial workers showed no marked improvement in the major centres of industry in the Province but certain praiseworthy attempts at improvement have been made, notably by the sugar industry in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts. The activities of the Department in regard to health exhibitions, first-aid training classes, crèches and co-operative credit societies were continued. Medical aid was largely extended, the fines fund being useful in this respect.

8. *General.*—One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven notified factories were on the register during the year, important among these being brick factories, bidi factories, tanneries and hand-loom factories. In these factories varying working conditions formerly prevailed but regular working hours, holidays and prompt payment of wages have now been secured and have been greatly appreciated by the workers. The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), as amended by the Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1939 (XV of 1939) and the Hazardous Occupations (petrol gas generating plants) Rules, 1939, came into force during the year.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, O.B.E., Chief Inspector of Factories, was in charge of the department throughout the year and carried out his duties as usual in a most admirable manner. He was ably assisted by his staff.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. R. DESHPANDE,
Commissioner of Labour.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT, BOMBAY PROVINCE, 1939.

I. Factories and their Inspection.

A wide use of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act was made towards the close of 1937 by means of special notifications. The notified factories are referred to as "N" factories. It was difficult to get returns from a lot of them so some of the statistics relating to them are incomplete. It was necessary to organise special surveys to obtain registration. A note on the "N" concerns appears later in this Report.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 2,810 to 3,460 and included 1,337 "N" concerns. 875 (178 + 697 "N") factories were added to the register whilst 225 (96 + 129 "N") were removed. There was thus a nett increase of 650 (82 + 568 "N"). Developments occurred in the artificial silk industry and in the oil pressing industry, whilst a large motor tyre manufactory equipped with modern plant and with an excellent lay out started operations towards the close of the year. Several excellent factories were built in the Worli and Sion areas of Bombay and a few concerns moved to these areas.

1,821 + 1,299 "N" factories worked during the year compared with 1,741 + 754 "N" in the preceding year. 1,158 + 1,199 "N" were perennial concerns whilst 663 + 100 "N" worked on a seasonal basis. 251 + 458 "N" of the perennial and 554 + 80 "N" of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries based on the annual returns received and including a weighted night shift average in the cotton textile mills was 443,713 + 22,327 "N" compared with 467,568 + 11,535 "N" in the previous year. The number of adult shifts worked in the cotton textile industry excluding the "N" concerns was 89,393,809.* A few cotton mills were dismantled but the main cause of the drop from the figure for last year, viz., 100,343,781 was a reduction of night shift activity. Several mills restarted, late in the year, night shifts that had been stopped earlier in the year to meet an anticipated war demand. An abnormal increase did not materialise and night shift working was again curtailed early in the current year. Engineering and ship repairing factories were busier than usual and an increase in employment occurred, whilst the artificial silk industry recorded an increase of 958. Extensions of plant and the erection of a couple of new sugar mills led to the employment of 608 more persons in the sugar mills. The gurhal industry was also busy.

3. Statement No. VIII gives the details of inspections made by the whole-time and ex-officio inspectors.

Nearly 300 of the uninspected concerns were small "N" factories that were brought on the register towards the close of the year and were inspected early in the current year.

* This figure is the total of the average persons employed on day shifts × the number of days worked and the average employed on night shifts × the number of nights worked. Two children have been taken as equivalent to one adult.

4. *Staff.*—The branch office at Poona continued to function and district inspections have been more effective by the decentralisation. No increase in staff was sanctioned during the year.

II. Sanitation.

5. The disposal of trade waste is still an unsolved problem in Ahmedabad. Three mills have acquired land in the vicinity, one is negotiating for a pipe line to adjacent land, but only one has attempted to solve the problem by the construction of a settling tank and suitable treatment before the effluent is passed to the Municipal drainage.

Some mills have sunk bores to obtain a supply of drinking water. The shortage of the last two monsoons and the method of trade waste disposal appear to have had an adverse influence on the quality of the water since the supplies from some of the bores previously certified as fit for drinking were found to have deteriorated. Out of 47 analyses, special treatment was necessary in 25 cases. The Certifying Surgeon has given special attention to the matter and recommendations to ensure a satisfactory drinking water supply have been followed. The Chief Officer of the Municipality has arranged for a speedy report on samples of water submitted for analysis.

Most of the gurhals have now provided percolation wells but a few that have not been able to strike good water still rely on the canal supply which, in the areas affected, is freely drunk by the outside inhabitants. Suggestions for storage and purification have been made.

Some of the gurhals have constructed sanitary arrangements on the lines of the "Pandharpur" plan issued some time ago. Improvements have been reported but it is difficult to raise the sanitary habits of these quasi-agricultural workers above those of their neighbours.

Some attempt has been made to improve the compounds of the mills in Ahmedabad although these are in marked contrast to those of mills in other centres.

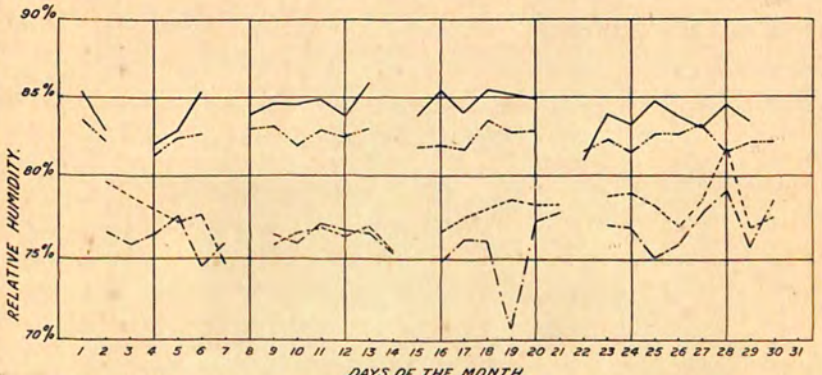
The statutory rules regarding limewashing and painting have, on the whole, been observed.

III. Ventilation.

6. Air-conditioning arrangements were installed in 24 departments of mills. A few mills in Ahmedabad that had lagged behind the majority in that area were persuaded to install the necessary arrangements whilst a realisation of the benefits led to extensions in others. The mill in Dhulia after spending a fairly large sum on the air conditioning of half the weaving shed was so impressed with the advantages from the humane and economic view points that, despite war conditions and the difficulty of obtaining plant, it was decided to go ahead and to "air condition" the remainder as well as the spinning section. It was realised that an expenditure of more than a lakh of rupees would soon be recouped whilst the benefits would be permanent.

The Finlay mill installed a large central unit with overhead distributing ducts to "air condition" the weaving shed. Most technical men are concerned about the humidity so that the chart on page 5 will be of interest.

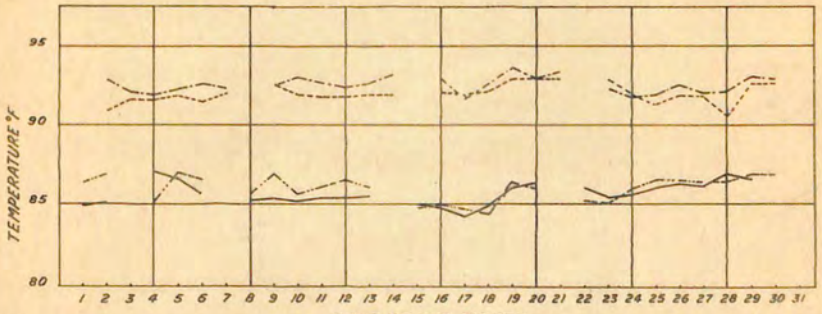
Relative Humidities in a Weaving Shed.



WITH AIR CONDITIONING MAY 1939
DAY ——— NIGHT —··—
RELATIVE HUMIDITY DAY 84·1 NIGHT 82·4

WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING MAY 1938
DAY - - - - - NIGHT —·—
RELATIVE HUMIDITY DAY 77·6 NIGHT 76·3

Dry Bulb Temperatures in the Weaving Shed.



WITH AIR CONDITIONING MAY 1939
DAY ——— NIGHT —··—
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE DAY 85·7°F NIGHT 86·0°F

WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING MAY 1938
DAY - - - - NIGHT —·—
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE DAY 92·1°F NIGHT 92·5°F

It will be noticed that the humidity with the new plant was materially increased whilst the rapid air change led to greatly improved working conditions of which the wet kata readings published so freely in the past may be taken as a guide. Not only were working conditions for the operatives bettered but efficiency also increased and it is hoped that the results will lead to the adoption of " air conditioning " in the other mills of the group. Experimental work in the Colaba Land mill led to extensions and to a decision to " air condition " the New Great Eastern mill under the same agency. Kata readings had indicated the advisability of this course. The Kaiser-I-Hind mill ordered an air conditioning plant whilst the experience in the Hindustan mill is worth mentioning. A trial plant in a small weaving shed was so successful that a new automatic loom shed was equipped with " air conditioning " apparatus and the large weaving shed is in process of treatment. It was not possible to erect the cooling chambers outside the shed but 24 looms were removed to accommodate them inside the department. The examples quoted indicate that " air conditioning " in Bombay has been taken out of the realms of philanthropy and most textile experts now agree that it is better to obtain the necessary humidity by effecting a rapid air change by the intake of a large volume of air through a cooling spray. The advantages to the operatives are better health, greater contentment and increased earnings.

Natural ventilation has been improved in several factories whilst local exhaust has been applied to several operations that involve the liberation of dust and fume.

A dust collecting plant in one of the Municipal stone crushers is an important advance in this industry whilst the installation of fume removing arrangements in a few galvanising concerns was accompanied by arrangements to collect the fumes. Dust removing plants in hemp hackling and other processes have included dust collecting arrangements to avoid the pollution of the outside atmosphere. Atmospheric pollution is really not a matter that can be specifically dealt with under the Factories Act but complaints from neighbouring residents either direct or through the Municipality have received consideration although the Municipal Act provides a remedy.

IV. Wages and Strikes.

7. Information is regularly published in the *Labour Gazette* so that a detailed review is unnecessary. Scarcity conditions in some areas led to a serious reduction in wage rates in some cotton ginning centres.

V. Employment of Women and Children.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1935 ..	26,378	40,136	66,514	69	1,396	1,465
1936 ..	23,990	38,662	62,652	38	884	922
1937 ..	26,758	39,133	65,891	68	398	466
1938 ..	28,987	42,604	71,591	51	892	943
1939 ..	25,097	45,500	70,597	53	867	920

8. The above figures include those in the "N" concerns and mask, to some extent, a decrease in the employment of women in the cotton textile industry. 4,193 fewer women were employed in the cotton textile mills of Bombay and 1,366 fewer in the district of Ahmedabad. The numbers are affected by changes in technical employment and a reduction in the volume of employment, but social legislation in the shape of maternity benefits and compulsory créches have had some influence. Few children are employed, but figures supplied by the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, in connection with his examination of children and adolescents illustrate that large scale industry draws its labour from a very wide field. Out of 2,527 certified persons, 593 came from the city or district of Ahmedabad, 923 from Baroda State, and 1,011 from the other districts of the Province or from the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Madras.

Nine factories were prosecuted and fined Rs. 150 for the irregular employment of women.

VI. Fencing of Machinery.

9. This received a considerable amount of attention.

A plan of suitable fencing was issued to the rice mills that have recently come under inspection. Most of the transmission machinery is on the ground level and therefore particularly dangerous but despite this little had been previously done to secure safe working. The gurhals are also safer than they formerly were but suggestions to provide a safeguard for the crusher men have not been generally followed although a few concerns accepted the advice tendered. The intelligence of most of the labour in these concerns is lower than in the organised industries and although accidents are not numerous, they are frequently severe. Several mills in Ahmedabad provided under guards to prevent accidents at the licker-in of cards. Riving knives on several saw benches have been converted to the adjustable type. Much trouble would be saved if the buyers would insist on such before purchase. A good deal of slackness in the maintenance of nip guards in the Ahmedabad mills and the silk mills of Bombay occurred whilst a lot of attention was paid to the maintenance of the safety equipment on steam receivers.

Users of steam receivers are not as careful as they should be and many reducing valves were only fitted after the need had been pointed out.

Fourteen prosecutions against 13 factories were instituted, and fines of Rs. 1,355 were imposed.

VII. Accidents.

10. The severity classification during the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1935	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	1·62
1936	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	1·79
1937	35	1,971	6,242	8,248	1·89
1938	44	2,445	7,773	10,262	2·14
1939	39	2,196	7,851	10,086	2·16

The classifications of the "causes" of the accidents are shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I. *Machinery*—				
(*a*) Prime movers	1	11	7	19
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys ..	1	11	16	28
(2) Belts	8	71	188	267
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	..	7	3	10
(2) Other lifting gears ..	..	7	8	15
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery ..	1	53	29	83
(*b*) Carding machinery ..	..	73	86	159
(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	35	17	52
(*d*) Speed frames	..	71	49	120
(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	66	198	264
(*f*) Looms	..	186	807	993
(*g*) Calenders	..	20	5	25
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery	..	202	231	433
(2) Machine tools	1	86	314	401
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery	1	113	78	192
II. *Transport*—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines ..	1	13	26	40
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	14	20	34
III. *Persons falling*—				
(*a*) From altitudes	3	79	155	237
(*b*) Into excavations and pits ..	4	6	31	41
(*c*) On level	..	73	219	292
IV. *Falling objects*—				
(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	..	230	954	1,184
(*b*) Not handled by injured person ..	1	71	338	410
V. *Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)*—				
(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	97	835	932
(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	15	77	92
VI. *Electricity*	1	7	20	28
VII. *Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases*	1	21	119	141
VIII. *Explosions and fires*—				
(*a*) Boilers and steam pressure equipments	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other explosions	1	..	10	11
(*c*) Fires	1	5	6	12
(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	4	83	302	389
IX. *Miscellaneous*—				
(*a*) Heat prostration	..	..	5	5
(*b*) Violence	1	2	24	27
(*c*) Stepping on or striking objects ..	..	83	630	713
(*d*) Others	5	369	2,002	2,376
Total ..	36	2,180	7,809	10,025

There was a decrease of 175 in the accidents reported whilst the rate per 100 persons was practically the same as in the preceding year. The rate is influenced by the attitude of employers and is enhanced by the liberal treatment of injuries in the railway workshops and some other concerns. The rate in the cotton textile industry was also practically the same as last year. Special attention to the belt problem appears to have had some effect in Ahmedabad, and the fitting of safety brackets to looms should, if the operatives will co-operate in their use, prevent loom accidents caused by their careless starting whilst adjustments are in progress. Little progress in the establishment of safety committees was made although a few excellent ones are functioning. An attempt to create a greater interest in Ahmedabad is likely to be productive of good results where one committee was successful in obtaining a reduction in the insurance premium.

In co-operation with the Welfare Department of Government and the officials of the Khatau Makanji mill, a safety film for the textile industry is being prepared and it is hoped that it will have some educational value.

The Safety First Association continued its useful work and conducted several courses to train persons in A.R.P.

VIII. Prosecutions.

11. Three hundred and twenty-two cases were instituted against 92 factories by the full-time staff and of these, 311 against 89 concerns were successful whilst one case is undecided. The fines imposed totalled Rs. 9,121. All the pending cases of the preceding year were successful.

An interesting point was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, in an appeal from a conviction of an occupier and manager by the City Magistrate. The Inspector had cross-examined the occupier who had charged a subordinate with the offence and had thus established the guilt of the occupier. The High Court established the long practised principle that an occupier who, as an accused, cannot be examined, forfeits this protection when he charges a subordinate with the offence. This has been embodied in the English Act since it would otherwise lead to a negation of the protection that the law intends.

IX. Housing.

12. From information placed before the Rent Enquiry Committee it would appear that 166 chawls consisting mainly of single room tenements have been erected in the past by the cotton mills of Bombay. 4,944 tenements house 19,444 persons.

The most important industrial housing developments during the year were associated with the sugar industry. The Kalamb factory erected 24 two-room tenements with electric light and flush latrines; the Maharashtra factory spent about Rs. 40,000 on 48 two-room and 25 three-room tenements, a school and a dispensary. The Belvandi factory erected 14 three-room and 10 two-room tenements and the Belapur concern spent Rs. 22,000 on 60 single room tenements. The Ravalgaon factory also added to its housing programme. The Hubli Electric Supply concern erected 15 two-room and 12 single room tenements whilst some old chawls were demolished by the mills in Dhulia and Amalner and quarters more in keeping with the times were erected in their stead. The photographs on page 13 indicate the difference between the old and the new standard. Rents for the new are lower than those for the old despite the higher standard and it is expected that further progress in the direction of demolition and rebuilding will be made, particularly in Amalner.

No further tenements were built under the Millowners' scheme in Ahmedabad but a couple of mills built quarters for 28 families. There has been a great amount of activity by building societies and some tenant ownership schemes have been utilised by industrial workers although the number is not known. The Ahmedabad Municipality erected accommodation for 312 families at a cost of Rs. 3,30,000 and although the Bombay Municipality did not embark on any new industrial scheme, 790 ground floor rooms of corrugated iron were demolished and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 7,17,100. Industrial workers benefited by both schemes but the number is not known.

Of the 16,196 rooms in the Industrial Scheme run by Government in Bombay, 13,706 rooms were occupied at the end of the year compared with 12,314 at the commencement. Government carried out further alterations to improve lighting, ventilation and water supply whilst other amenities were provided. A complete chawl was leased to the Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bombay, for the use of their employees.

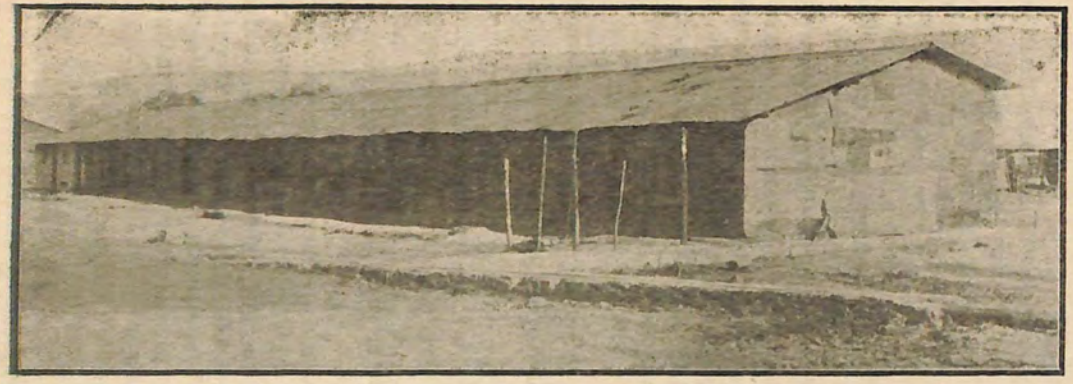
The chawls were visited by His Excellency the Viceroy during the year.

A few brick and other seasonal factories increased the amenities for their housed labour.

X. General.

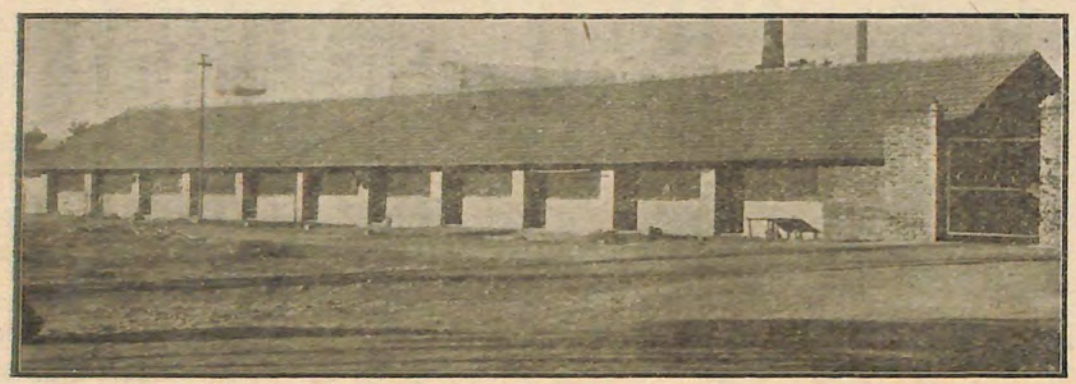
13. *Notified factories.*—Improvement and consolidation continued throughout the year. It will be recalled that Government adopted a policy of a fairly wide application of some of the provisions of the Factories Act to power factories employing between 10 and 20 persons and to certain classes of concerns employing a large number of persons

OLD CHAWL—NEW PRATAP MILL, DHULIA



OLD CHAWL—PRATAP MILL, AMALNER

NEW CHAWL—NEW PRATAP MILL, DHULIA



NEW CHAWL—PRATAP MILL, AMALNER

on hand processes. The Inspector appointed for the work was supplemented by a second when the extent and the nature of the work were realised. Certain provisions of the Payment of Wages Act were also applied.

New ground has had to be broken but the effort has been worth while and conditions have been changed in a large number of factories without recourse to the penal sections of the Act. Labour has benefited tremendously and it cannot be said that employers have suffered unduly.

1,337 notified or "N" factories are now on the register. Most of these are small power factories in the principal centres, but some of the brick, bidi, and cashew-nut concerns employ several hundred persons.

Experience has shown that local conditions play an important part in the application of suitable restrictive conditions.

Thus the brick industry in Kalyan recruits most of its labour from Gujarat. Advances are given before the season commences and it is usual, and probably in the interest of the workers, to obtain petty advances during the season with a final settlement at the end. The system suits labour if it is honestly worked. Most of the work is conducted on a family basis with the head of the family taking on work on a piece basis on behalf of the family. The employers have agreed to supply each worker with an account book so that production and advances are entered and can be checked. Some concerns were found to be deducting a sum from the seasonal settlement as an extra but it has been agreed to stop this. Hours of work have been regularised on an agreed basis and regular holidays have been arranged.

Conditions in other centres are different and regular payments of wages are made. Working periods and holidays have been stabilised.

Bidi factories.—Bombay conditions are entirely different from those in Nasik, Sinnar, Sholapur etc., where work is carried on under factory conditions with the employment of a large number of persons who are mostly women. The women in the small bidi concerns in Bombay prefer to start late and to leave after their self-imposed quota is completed. They have a free choice over their hours of work and no restriction was placed on their stopping time. In other centres however regular hours have been agreed to and the women, with an earlier start, leave earlier. In those concerns where the work is carried on on a large scale, the local bazaar day is observed as a holiday whilst in Bombay the women work as and how they like. Wages, on a piece rate basis, are paid daily in Bombay and weekly elsewhere. It was usual to make a deduction for "charity" but with low wages charity always begins at home and the "charity" cut has been stopped in most if not all the concerns.

Handloom weaving factories.—The statistics for these are not complete; the industry has its chief centre in Sholapur where work is carried on on a large scale.

434 factories have been registered of which 395 are located in the town of Sholapur. The owners in that centre petitioned Government and an enquiry revealed that a rigid application of the provisions that were applied would, in some directions, harm those who were intended to be benefited. A petition signed by 6,715 weavers was submitted by the owners but it was clear that the signatories did not want too much attention paid to it since several hundred of them invaded the meeting that the writer held with the owners and stated that they wanted the applied provisions to be enforced.

The position of the industry in its struggle with mill made goods is a difficult one ; the agreement with the owners was discussed with the weavers who agreed that whilst some restrictions could be relaxed, others should be enforced. Government accordingly amended the notifications and a regular weekly holiday and regular daily hours are now generally observed. Work was formerly carried on year in and year out without a regular holiday. A large factory found that working 7 days a week, and 11 hours a day the average production per weaver in 4 weeks was 15·26 units whereas it was 15·29 after the introduction of a weekly holiday and a 10 hour day. The Municipality also improved the sanitary conditions and the amenities in the overcrowded areas in which some of the concerns are located. Owners and workers and particularly the children all appear to be pleased with the changes that have been effected and it has again been demonstrated that long hours and the absence of a weekly holiday are not only unfair but uneconomical.

All the Bhiwandi hand loom workers, although only a couple of concerns are under supervision, appear to work more sensible and humane hours whilst the grant of a weekly holiday has been appreciated and here again output has not suffered.

Tanneries.—Most of these are situated in the north of the Island. Hours of work have been regulated and weekly holidays are given. The tanneries have been in a parlous condition for some years and sanitary conditions have been neglected. Some much needed repairs have been effected and more attention has been given to the state of the floors and drains whilst regular cleaning is more in evidence. Most of them have installed shower baths that have been welcomed by the workers in this obnoxious trade. The card system has been introduced with the co-operation of the occupiers, and the workers, who are drawn from the poorest classes from Madras, are enabled to calculate their dues.

Small power concerns.—Most of these are located in Bombay. Long and irregular and often uneconomic hours were formerly worked. Holidays were seldom given and wages were often considerably overdue and sometimes not paid at all. Special consideration was given to their difficulties and short exemption orders to meet particular conditions were granted. The requirement regarding the payment for overtime work at an enhanced rate has acted as a deterrent and special checks were made to ensure that it was paid. Wages are now more regularly and more speedily paid, hours of work have been reduced and holidays are regularly given. Some of the concerns require constant supervision and instances have been noted of the taking of thumb impressions to indicate that wages have been paid whilst the workers have had to live on an I.O.U. The card system has been introduced in many of them.

Government changed the limit from 50 to 20 persons for brick concerns and applied certain provisions to ground-nut decorticating places employing between 10 and 20 workers.

The Inspector at Poona has discussed the extremely onerous conditions of the women workers in the tobacco cleaning concerns at Nipani with the employers and remedial measures have been promised. A lot of night work is carried on by women, hours are long, the trade is a very dusty one and adequate sanitation and drinking water are not provided. It is hoped that the promises given will be translated into action. Dr. Ribeiro surveyed the conditions in Gujarat where the tobacco industry is also established and found a great superiority over those in Nipani.

14. *Crèches.*—A couple of amendments were made in the notification affecting the compulsory provision of rooms for children ordinarily referred to as crèches. A report to Government was made in July and the present position is that 155 factories are required to provide facilities to the specified standard if they ordinarily employ more than 100 women. Of these factories, 7 use a crèche in conjunction with a neighbouring mill whilst 11 are not working. 20 factories are no longer amenable to the notification since the number of women employees has been reduced so that 117 concerns are affected. Of these, 114 have provided facilities whilst two completed the crèches recently. The other is being expedited. The response has therefore been most encouraging and whilst the compulsory principle has had its reverse side, several concerns would not

have provided facilities without it. Some of the new crèches have been adequately built and equipped but the attendances in some of the former " voluntary " crèches are much higher than in those brought in by compulsion. 13 new crèches were built in Bombay and 11 were altered and renovated. 12 new buildings were either constructed or extensively altered in Ahmedabad. The following figures indicate the extent to which the crèches are utilised :—

Locality.	Number of women employees in the factories that submitted information.	Number of crèches that submitted information.	Average daily attendance.	Number of instances where opium was stopped.	Number of infants that were never given opium.
Bombay City	16,233	45	628	115	141
Sholapur and Barsi ..	5,144	10	586	380	115
Ahmedabad	7,097	35	879	36	..

The statistics indicate that the response from the women of Bombay has not been anything like as encouraging as elsewhere. The crèches in Sholapur and Barsi and in other centres including Ahmedabad are utilised to a much greater extent than those in Bombay.

The Bombay crèches have been staffed by some of the former supervisors who were trained in "mothercraft " by Dr. Patil and passed the St. John's examination. A committee was set up in Ahmedabad where the mills contributed to a scheme of practical and theoretical training. The Millowners' Association, the Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon assisted. The Millowners' Association also engaged a capable lady supervisor and it is hoped that her appointment will be made permanent. The standard of the crèches in Ahmedabad has greatly improved although some mills have reduced the number of women employed to avoid the obligation. Some of these mills still provide some facilities for the women and their infants but in some instances it would be better to scrap them entirely since no interest is taken by the management. Dr. Ribeiro has paid a tribute to the willing co-operation she has received from the managers of the factories in bringing the rules into effective operation.

The crèches in the Barsi and Sholapur mills particularly those in the Jayashankar, Lokamanya, Lakshmi and Vishnu mills deserve special mention whilst modern appliances for the treatment of ailing children were installed in the Morarji Goculdas crèche, Bombay. A Montessori school was added to the excellent crèche run by the Calico mill, Ahmedabad.

Opium drugging was stopped in 603 cases in the crèches of the factories of the Province, whilst 304 infants, who had not been previously drugged, were admitted to them.

Prohibition in Bombay helped to control the administration of opium although instances still occur. The blackest spots are Sholapur and Barsi with 380 stopped and 115 prevented. It is clear that the crèches are of great value in improving the physique of the infants of working women.

The illustrations on page 20 are of the crèche in the Finlay mill.

15. *Health Exhibitions.*—Fifteen Health Exhibitions attended by 26,300 factory employees and their families were organised in the various centres.

16. *First Aid.*—The assistance of Mr. Bharucha of the St. John Ambulance Association was again utilised during the year and 12 classes for 246 Bombay factory employees were arranged. 86 out of 108 qualified at the usual examination. Classes were also arranged in Poona and Ahmedabad.

Classes in A.R.P. first aid were also arranged by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the compounders of the mills.

17. *Medical aid.*—Medical aid is probably the best form of welfare work. The factories that have long recognised the need extended their activities and a long overdue increase occurred in Ahmedabad. Through the initiative of the Inspector and the assistance of the Agent of the Bhalakia Mill, who provided a building and land rent free, a group of outlying mills provided a motor ambulance, so that injured and sick persons may be speedily removed to hospital. Dispensaries are now provided in 35 mills of which 14 have been classed as " good ". The Fines Fund has been useful in this respect but there appears to be a growing appreciation of the value of medical aid and it is hoped that the unspent balances in a large number of mills will be utilised in this direction. The provision of modern clinics by the Sassoon spinning and the neighbouring silk mill, the employment of a full-time doctor by a large tyre manufactory, the engagement of a lady doctor by the Jayashankar Mill, Barsi, where the range of welfare work is most commendable, the volume of medical aid rendered by the Vishnu and the Lakshmi mills, Sholapur, where a much appreciated maternity home is run in the chawls, deserve special mention.

The medical aid rendered by the mills in Bombay was most useful in helping to combat the severe malaria epidemic that occurred during the year but an extension of medical aid in several mills is overdue and, like other activities, results are related to expenditure. The illustrations on page 20 are of the clinic in the Sassoon spinning and weaving mill.

18. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The societies established prior to 1939 in the 21 mills of Bombay extended their activities. Membership increased from 18,762 to 20,372. The Morarji Goculdas society effected a large increase in its membership with the commendable idea of converting the saving on liquor consequent on the prohibition policy to economic use. 3 societies were established in other mills and 3 in other industries. Proposals from 7 factories in Bombay are under consideration.

Useful work in connection with debt redemption was carried out although the volume was not large.

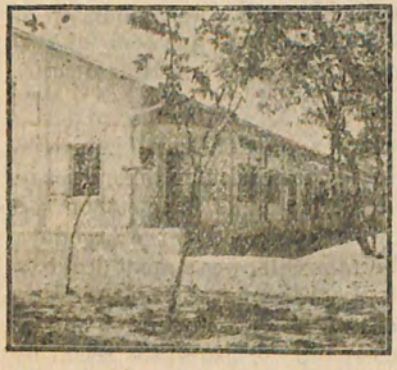
The society in the Narsingirji mill at Sholapur has a membership of nearly 900 whilst the personal interest taken by the engineers of two other mills in that city led to a couple of good departmental societies and extensions to other departments.

Progress has been made in Ahmedabad where only one small industrial society was previously functioning. There are particular difficulties in that area, but the Vikram, Arvind and Calico mills have established societies whilst registrations have been recently effected by the Aryodaya and Ambica mills. The society in the Vikram mill owes a great deal to a couple of enthusiastic co-operators from Bombay whilst the membership in the Arvind society, after a short working period, is over 800 and is steadily increasing. It is reported that debts for loans are regularly repaid. The Agents of the three mills have encouraged the societies and it is hoped that their successful working will point the way to others. Indebtedness in Surat is also heavy and 85 workers in a small silk mill are indebted to the tune of Rs. 20,000. One large mill is somewhat indifferent to the position and in the others where the will to help exists, practical difficulties stand in the way.

A vast amount of practical assistance has been rendered in those concerns that have appreciated the need for recognising the difficulties of the operatives. The rate of interest on loans is staggering and some portion of income has to meet debt charges. It is hopeless to expect efficiency under such conditions but so many simply stand by and watch. Co-operative credit societies are not a cure for all the problems but their value has been proved and, apart from those societies that have functioned for years, the societies that have been established in the last few years have done useful work. Compound interest at an anna per rupee per month is a fairly terrible thing and one worker, typical of many, recently transferred his debt from an outsider to an internal co-operative society. He was paying Rs. 12 per month as interest but will

Exterior and Interior—Finlay Mill Crèche

Exterior and Interior—Madhusudan Mill Dining Rooms



Exterior and Interior—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill Clinic

be free from debt, interest and principal in a couple of years at a cost of Rs. 10 per month. About 26 labour officers have been appointed in the mills and although some of them are doing useful work where societies were in existence, no single co-operative credit society has been started as a result of their appointment.

19. *Rest and refreshment rooms.*—There has been a gradual improvement in the accommodation provided in factories. The Madhusudan mill, Bombay, spent Rs. 10,000 on the provision of the dining rooms shown in the illustrations on page 20. Excellent accommodation has also been provided by the Mazagaon Docks factory. The standard of accommodation in Ahmedabad is poor despite the high rent charged to the "hotel" keeper in many instances. Sufficient attention is not paid to the activities of the "hotel" keepers who have often to make up exorbitant rents by the supply of poor foodstuffs. A gross case of adulteration was reported by the Inspector to the Health Officer of the Municipality who ordered a prosecution that resulted in the fine of the offender. A few mills set a good example to the others but it is time a number of them took this form of "welfare" work out of the range of profit-making and exercised a far greater control over the suppliers. It has been demonstrated that tea with an adequate supply of the usual ingredients can be supplied for a pice a cup provided vested interests are cut out. The canteens started in several mills in Bombay have been greatly appreciated by many operatives and have shown what can be done in the supply of wholesome food at a cheap rate on a co-operative basis.

20. *Structures.*—Several defects in the structures of factories were remedied. The collapse of a building under construction in a major municipality was carefully investigated by the Inspector. No loss of life occurred and it is hoped that the measures taken will prevent a recurrence. The rules governing the matter have been extremely useful in the sugar factories and have led to stronger structures than would otherwise have been the case whilst a proposed conversion of a large mill godown to manufacturing purposes revealed the weakness of the original structure and the adoption of remedial measures before conversion.

21. Twenty-four operatives of a mill in Sholapur lost their lives in a cholera outbreak that was considered to have been caused by the pumping of canal water ordinarily used for industrial purposes into the well used for the supply of drinking water. The case under the Factories Act failed, but the cases under the Compensation Act were more successful and survived a revisional application to the High Court.

22. Rules to govern hazardous processes in connection with the generation and use of petrol gas and hazardous processes in the rubber industry were promulgated.

23. *The Employment of Children Act.*—All-India legislation to control the employment of children in several industries was passed and came into operation on the 1st of October 1939. Occupiers are required

to send in a notice and the employment of children below the age of twelve years is prohibited. The Act will be worked by local officials in the areas not covered by the Inspectorate in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona. Government gave wide publicity to the Act in the Press but not a single notice was received. It has been ascertained that there are nearly 1,500 concerns in Bombay alone and their inspection has been recently undertaken. It represents additional work but the difference between the passing of legislation and its effective enforcement has been strikingly illustrated and a "digging out" process has had to be resorted to.

24. *Exemptions.*—One hundred and ninety exemption orders were issued to 137 factories or small departments to deal with exceptional conditions of work. Most of them were of short duration and were granted to small concerns that had not been previously under legislative control. Some were granted to meet conditions arising out of the war and in most of the latter instances the workers were provided with tea free of cost either on the work or during a short afternoon break.

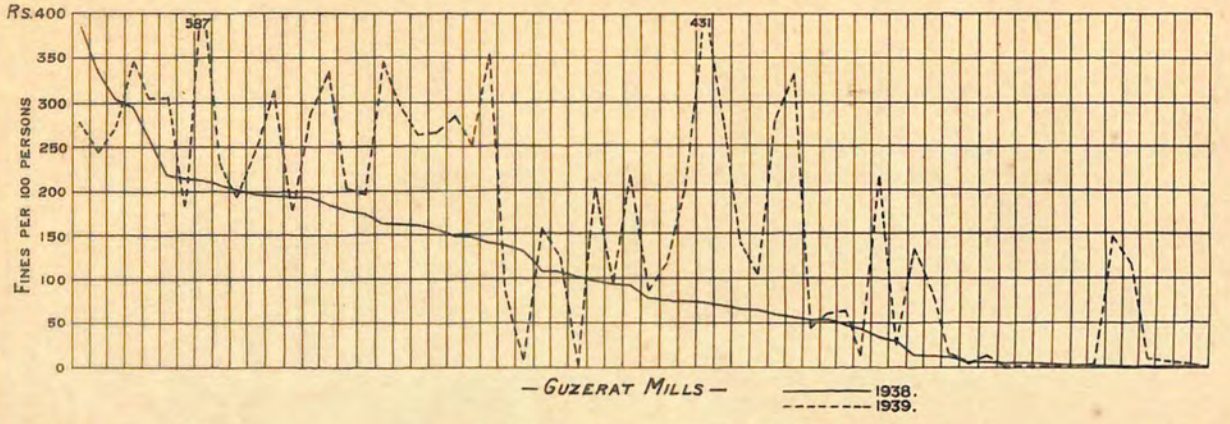
25. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.*—Returns were received from 552 of the 574 factories to which the Act was applicable.

The usual statistical information is attached from which it will be seen that there was an increase of 493 in the benefits paid whilst the claims paid per 100 women employed were 9·24 as compared with 7·47 last year. Nearly 60 per cent. of the women in Bombay and 75 per cent. in Sholapur obtained the benefit by taking an allowance for 4 weeks when they left work. These are far higher percentages than the 22 per cent. of Ahmedabad. Since it is obviously more advantageous to the women to leave work with cash in hand, the reluctance of some of the women in Ahmedabad to take the benefit in the better way is difficult to understand.

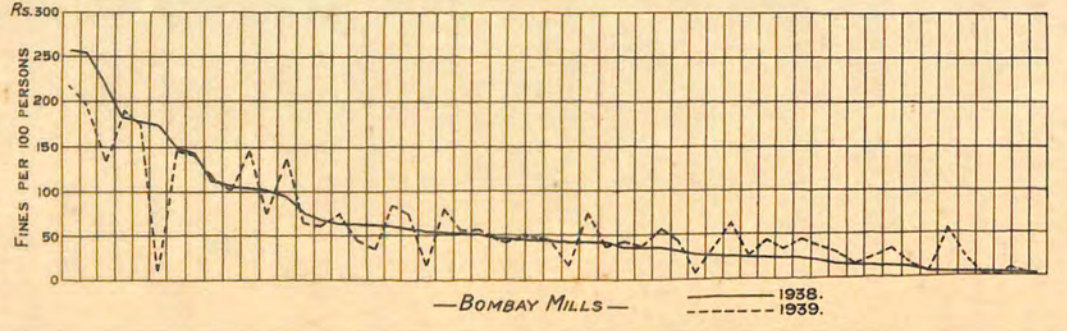
26. *Payment of Wages Act.*—All the factories, viz., 2,081 (1,147 perennial and 934 seasonal) were sent the Annual Return forms. Returns were received from 1,099 perennial and 630 seasonal factories. Returns were also sent to the "N" factories but the statistics are incomplete since only 727 concerns sent voluntary information.

Fines were not imposed in 852 perennial factories, whilst fining is non-existent in the seasonal cotton ginning and pressing industry. Fines were imposed in 1,099,778 instances in the others and totalled Rs. 2,80,267. Fining is far more prevalent in the cotton textile industry than in others since 1,087,044 instances accounted for Rs. 2,77,431 of the above. But fining is very unequal in the industry and the incidence is heavier in Guzerat than in Bombay. The charts on page 23 show the variations in individual mills in the two areas for last year and the preceding year. The amount of fine per 100 persons per year has been plotted for each factory for each year and it will be seen that the fines are lower in Bombay than Guzerat. There was little difference between the two years in the Bombay mills,

EXTENT OF FINES-GUZERAT MILLS



EXTENT OF FINES-BOMBAY MILLS



but apart from the practical stoppage of fining in two mills, fining was much heavier in Guzerat in 1939 than in 1938. The figure of Rs. 587 shown against the eighth mill is however incorrect since it has been ascertained that the balance of the fund was added to the fines for the year. The actual figure should be Rs. 90.

Some mills appear to have increased fining as a definite policy although it is kept within statutory limits. The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad and the Labour Union have agreed that fines in weaving sheds should not average more than six annas per hafta per weaver. A few instances were noted where the limit had been exceeded. The excess was refunded although there was no legal obligation to do so. The limit of six annas appears to be worked to as a matter of course in several mills.

Statistics are also given of the extent and incidence of fining in all the cotton textile areas.

The deductions for damage or loss and for breach of contract were infinitesimal.

Several instances of excessive deductions were detected and refunds made. One Ahmedabad mill was found to have deducted double the sanctioned rate for assistance in the weaving shed. A sum of over Rs. 1,100 was returned to the operatives.

The Fines Fund in the various factories has been more frequently used for medical aid than for other purposes although a few concerns utilised it to provide a much appreciated cooled drinking water supply in the hot months. Several mills in Guzerat utilised the fund to advance adult education.

A few excursions were arranged but there are fairly large balances in several funds and it is hoped that welfare activities particularly in the extension and provision of medical aid will develop.

Statistics concerning cotton mills inflicting fines in each district.

Serial No.	District.	Number of working mills.	Number of mills fining.	Number of persons concerned.	Wages earned.	Number of cases of fines.	Amount of fines.	Amount of fines per case.	Percentage of fines to maximum fines permissible.	Percentage of fines to wages earned.	Remarks.
					Rs.		Rs.				
1	Bombay	74	68	135,725	531,01,524	405,877	99,788	3·92	6·01	·19	
2	Ahmedabad	85	67	90,097	384,03,086	574,803	1,54,467	4·16	12·87	·40	
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	No fines imposed.
4	Kaira	1	1	1,775	6,86,007	12,021	4,801	6·39	22·39	·69	
5	Surat	2	1	293	99,849	2,958	819	4·41	26·28	·82	
6	Thana	10	3	333	98,165	91	27	4·73	·88	·03	
7	Bombay Suburban ..	5	3	4,684	17,25,248	10,157	961	1·51	1·78	·05	
8	East Khandesh ..	5	5	6,108	15,12,159	13,752	2,817	3·27	5·95	·18	
9	West Khandesh ..	2	1	2,585	6,58,512	8,303	1,375	2·64	6·68	·21	
10	Nasik	11	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	No fines imposed.
11	Poona	1	1	1,481	4,24,654	6,867	2,008	4·68	15·13	·47	
12	Sholapur	12	8	20,628	53,63,106	48,401	9,510	3·13	5·67	·17	
13	Satara	1	1	50	8,737	100	18	2·88	6·59	·21	
14	Belgaum	3	2	2,553	4,55,291	565	145	4·10	1·01	·03	
15	Dharwar	4	4	3,666	4,85,378	3,149	695	3·52	4·58	·14	

Complaints.—907 complaints were received during the year. This was a large decrease from the figure of last year and was partly due to the cessation of work in several dhobie ghats in Ahmedabad. Complaints from other areas increased and out of 868 received in Bombay and Ahmedabad, 617 were from workers, a clear indication that they know their rights under this important piece of legislation.

Applications.—164 were filed under section 15 of the Act and the claims totalled Rs. 62,565–3–0. 34 applications for Rs. 38,086 were filed by the inspectors and awards totalled Rs. 31,561 whilst a compensatory sum of Rs. 795 was awarded.

The Act has led to a considerable speeding up of payments in a large number of factories and the inspectors in Bombay by a speedy application of the Act have obtained wages in instances that would not otherwise have been the case. They cannot however produce money where none exists and the workers of a few factories have not yet received their wages despite the awards by the authorities.

The usual statistical information is given in statements Nos. X, X-A and X-B.

27. The response of the staff to increasing activities has been most satisfactory. A great deal of work that ought to be handled by trade unions has fallen to the Inspectorate under the Payment of Wages Act. Inspectors have also followed up instances where injured workers or dependents have not received compensation for injury or death. Some mofussil occupiers are extremely apathetic even when they have insured their workers. The Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, examined the persons employed on hazardous occupations. Dr. Ribeiro had a busy time in securing compliance with the crèche Rules, and her practical knowledge and experience have been of great assistance. She has also given a lot of advice and help to working mothers. The two inspectors for the notified work have been very energetic and have been instrumental in obtaining fairer conditions in several classes of factories that were formerly not under any control. The work of the clerical staff in Bombay and Poona has been very satisfactory and has enabled this report to be sent in a month earlier than usual.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories :
Bombay Province.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT :
Bombay, 7th May 1940.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

——	Bombay Province.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	1,158
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act ...	1,199
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	663
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act ...	100
Total ...	3,120
Total for the year 1938 ...	2,495

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

(Information in respect of factories as defined

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)... ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing Presses	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway workshops	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	8
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	74	85	3	1	2	10	5	5	2	11
Textiles. Hosiery	4	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	3	8	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	35	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Total ...	119	106	3	1	31	14	7	5	2	11

No. II.

Factories.

in Section 2 (j) of the Act.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11†	11†
12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	55
1	12	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	219	212
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	48
3	12	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	322	313

* One Government seasonal factory.
† These figures include one Government seasonal factory.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedábad.	Broach and Panch Mahals	Kaira.	Surat.	Thaná.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories* —contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	26	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	General engineering ...	29	20	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	1
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Railway workshops ...	7	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	34	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	149	28	4	...	5	5	6	2	1	4
Minerals and Metals—											
	Foundries	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
	Total ...	17	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Coffee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Tobacco	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	34	8	1	1	1	1	7	...	1	3

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	10
1	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	18	17
1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	67	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	35
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	36
11	3	2	2	2	...	12	3	1	...	240	223
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19
2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Chemicals	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and bleaching	20	7	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Gas works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1
Oil mills	17	4	15	5	2	...	...	21	17	4
Paints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total	60	12	16	5	2	4	9	21	17	5
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Printing, book-binding, etc.	71	15	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76	19	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet making.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	1	...	3	4	1	17	...	...	...
Total	37	2	1	3	6	1	17	...	...	...

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	7	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	99	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	19
2	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	169	151
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
24	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	124	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
25	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	135	116
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	43
7	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	82	73

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Brushes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gramophone records ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundries ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber goods ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total ...	38	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	58	49	21	33	...	...	92	59	20
Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	59	49	21	33	2	1	92	59	27
Grand Total ...	552	243	76	35	82	32	61	123	80	59

No. II—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	48*	46*
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	53
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
15	...	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3
7	29	21	...	30	43	92	...	...	...	554	568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23	31	97	1	30	43	92	...	1	...	661†	659†
90	66	105	5	39	45	116	6	6	...	1,821	1,741

* These figures include 10 cotton presses and 4 cotton cleaning factories.

† These figures do not include two Government seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

[Information in respect of factories notified

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Engineering (General)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	...	2	8	1	1	10	1	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	2	8	1	47	10	1	...	...	...
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. General engineering ...	33	27	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	92	30	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	36	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Rice mills	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Tobacco	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	5	...	...	3	8	4	...	3	12

No. II-A.

Factories.

under sections 5 (1) and (2) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17	395	...	...	...	10	10	...	1	...	456	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
17	395	...	...	...	10	10	...	1	...	510	176
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
7	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	75	69
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	6
6	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	51	40
17	7	...	..	1	...	6	...	...	2	159	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	43
...	..	...	...	3	..	1	11	6	...	32	22
28	13	25	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	103	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	10	10
30	14	25	2	7	...	5	11	6	5	189	75

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Oil mills	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Paints	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	14	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, book-binding, etc. ...	113	22	1	...	8	...	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	117	23	1	...	8	...	...	1	1	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—										
Bricks and tiles	...	29	...	...	5	17	1	...	...	...
Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	29	2	...	5	17	1	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides— Leather and shoes	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—										
Miscellaneous	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.										
Gur Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	9	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	....	6	2	3	...	...	...	9	...	1
Grand Total ...	321	115	14	7	66	35	7	11	6	16

No. II-A—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	35
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	32	53
12	3	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	2	178	169
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
12	3	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	2	183	175
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	68	33
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24*	11†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11
4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	2	8	...	11	19	19	...	...	...	80	66
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
4	3	12	11	11	19	19	...	...	...	100	66
89	424	39	15	26	32	47	11	8	10	1,299	754

* This figure includes 2 cotton cleaning factories.
† This figure includes 5 cotton cleaning factories.

STATEMENT

Average daily number of

[Information in respect of factories

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Dockyards	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	1,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	50	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Printing presses	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841
Railway workshops ...	6,652	...	...	...	...	375	129	846	...	774
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	557	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,786	92	...	...	...	615	129	896	...	1,834
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	141,080	103,140	2,113	1,775	1,566	598	5,008	5,926	2,620	531
Textiles. Hosiery	95	1,460	...	...	...	20	68	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	233	708	...	...	1,262	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	1,025	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	6,639	103	...	...	44	214	62	...	...	...
Total ...	149,072	105,411	2,113	1,775	2,872	1,591	5,138	5,926	2,620	531

No. III.

workers by different Industries.

as defined in section 2 (*j*) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	1,617
247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	273
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50*	†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	906
5,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,364	4,040
426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	1,997
262	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,101	9,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	96	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	192
65	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	190
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643§	619§
6,184	63	14	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	22,709	20,666
1,481	22,470	...	54	2,573	...	3,666	...	...	...	294,601‖	3,27,745‖
197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	1,780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,203	1,454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784	1,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,062	6,104
1,678	22,470	...	54	2,573	...	3,666	...	...	...	307,490	338,773

* This figure represents the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
† The only Government Seasonal Factory under this heading did not furnish information.
‡ There is only one factory under this industry but it did not furnish information.
§ These figures include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
‖ These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories*— contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	2,045	96	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	101	212	51	...	39	...	...	...	22	30
	General engineering ...	2,725	748	...	...	86	145	39	87	...	9
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Railway workshops ...	3,492	266	1,777	...	112	...	42	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering.	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2,463	68	...	...	...	39	83	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,077	1,390	1,828	...	237	184	220	87	22	111
	Minerals and Metals—										
	Foundries	775	20	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	175	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	27
	Total ...	950	20	...	...	26	...	21	...	...	27
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	334	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...
	Coffee	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	36	30	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	706	150	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	313	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	127
	Tobacco	121	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	896	33	...	...	27	...	...	...	34	...
	Total ...	2,467	247	34	118	27	11	384	...	34	127

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	2,092
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	552	538
58	27	40	...	36	...	86	122	...	...	824	793
11	...	30	292	38	...	126	...	...	....	4,336	4,467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	1,471
226	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	3,050
103	235	...	...	...	...	2,767	...	120	...	8,914	8,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,027	1,824
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	1,194	1,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	778
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684	1,560
528	286	70	292	74	...	3,045	122	120	...	28,693	26,614
35	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	907	846
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	170
35	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	1,130	1,016
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	782
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	84
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	444	420
...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	958
76	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,677	3,410

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Chemicals	228	70	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and bleaching ...	4,431	1,166	61	...	...	...	236	...	...	...
	Gas works	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	868	...	...	45
	Oil mills	1,887	426	419	350	263	...	...	926	546	93
	Paints	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	984	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	986	...	...	...	...	...*	135	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,110	1,662	480	350	263	1,458	1,258	926	546	138
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	144	117	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...
	Printing, book-binding, etc.	5,856	535	...	22	77	68	216	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	164	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,164	725	...	22	77	68	347	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles	564	69	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet making.	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	426	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	1,051	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	1,064	21	...	85	132	48	1,123	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,736	90	313	85	192	48	1,123	...	...	...

* There is only one factory under this

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	433
79	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,096	6,682
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,205	2,404
...	265	50	65	78	38	112	...	...	...	5,518	4,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	843
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	1,314	1,107
147	388	50	65	78	38	112	125	...	...	17,194	16,610
562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	901
1,360	...	67	...	...	...	110	21	...	...	8,332	7,995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	140
1,932	...	67	...	...	...	110	21	...	...	9,523	9,036
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	390	3	...	1,088	1,048
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	567
37	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	41	63
286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	685
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1,102	1,120
...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49	...
141	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2,698	2,640
464	24	...	...	32	49	...	390	88	...	6,634	6,123

industry but it did not furnish information.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.											
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	184	74	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	67	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	184	74	67	140	...	...	54	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brushes ...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone records ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rubber goods ...	80	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	1,980	228	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,300	264	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	150	43	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	3,563	5,643	1,360	3,209	...	...	5,998	4,783	1,087
	Miscellaneous ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,613	5,643	1,360	3,209	150	43	5,998	4,783	1,547
	Grand Total ...	206,846	113,568	10,478	3,850	6,903	4,125	9,381	13,833	8,005	4,315

* There is only one factory under this

† This figure does not include the number of workers for two Government Seasonal

‡ This figure does not include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal

No. III—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	49
...	56	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	238
...	56	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	112
402	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,282	3,306
402	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,638	3,682
380	880	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,839	2,231
271	...	2,043	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,473	1,924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*	...	193	235
359	1,301	751	...	1,805	1,920	5,043	...	...	...	36,822	36,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	52
1,010	2,181	4,044	28	1,806	1,920	5,043	...	...	...	42,377†	41,001‡
12,446	25,620	4,318	439	4,570	2,007	12,027	658	304	...	443,713	467,568

industry but it did not furnish information.
Factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories."
Factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories."

STATEMENT

Average daily number of workers

[Information in respect of factories notified under

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Engineering (General) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	...	30	146	10	6	93	19	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	595	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	131	30	14 6	10	601	93	19	...	...	...
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. General engineering ...	477	364	...	26	11	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping ...	180	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	54	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous ...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17
Total ...	1,314	421	...	26	11	...	...	...	...	17
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	50	76	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61	76	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...

* None of the 395 hand loom factories

No. III-A.

by different Industries.

sections 5 (1) and (2) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1938.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20
132	...	...	...	...	30	43	...	28	...	537	311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	179
132	...	...	...	...	30	43	...	28	...	1,263	1,019
29	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	151
102	10	...	...	16	...	42	...	...	...	1,048	984
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	240	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	144	128
64	54	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	667	547
219	84	...	...	16	...	96	...	...	28	2,232	2,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	204

furnished information.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Food, Drink and Tobacco. — Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	293	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. — Rice mills	8	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	20
Food, Drink and Tobacco. — Tobacco	328	84	...	...	...	...	53	...	78	2,378
Food, Drink and Tobacco. — Miscellaneous ...	...	15	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. — Total ...	629	112	...	...	29	75	59	...	78	2,398
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Oil Mills	56	...	34	13	10	...	...	44	31	8
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Paints	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Total ...	92	501	34	13	10	...	...	44	31	39
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, book-binding, etc ...	1,530	281	9	...	120	...	...	7	11	...
Miscellaneous	127	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,657	293	9	...	120	...	...	7	11	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—										
Bricks and tiles	...	1,664	...	...	292	2,231	...*	...	...	...
Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	52	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	1,664	7	...	292	2,231	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and Shoes ...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*There is only one factory under these industries

No. III-A—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total, for the year 1938.
23	11	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	705
...	...	...	...	27	...	9	127	49	...	315	223
853	813	1,315	16	168	...	105	...	...	...	6,191	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,454	1,428
876	824	1,315	23	205	...	114	127	49	1,400	8,313	2,356
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	915
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	59	35
...	8	...*	18	...	...	...	...	...	9	231	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	15
...	20	...	18	28	...	...	...	...	9	839	1,215
147	38	...	15	50	26	103	...	...	26	2,363	2,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	151
147	38	...	15	50	26	103	...	...	26	2,502	2,500
108	...	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,295	308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...*	...	68	117
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
121	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4,376	440
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	173
70	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	605	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13
92	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...†	887	773

but it did not furnish information.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Miscellaneous—										
Miscellaneous	336	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Total ...	336	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories—										
Gur factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	87	89	43	...	...	...	182	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	87	89	43	...	...	...	182	...	18
Grand Total ...	5,051	3,184	285	92	1,076	2,399	98	233	120	2,472

No. III-A—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total, for the year 1933.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	177
76	17	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...
...	24	70	...	133	239	283	...	...	...	1,168	816
...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...
76	41	118	82	133	239	283	...	...	...	1,391	816
1,663	1,007	1,433	138	475	295	639	127	77	1,463	22,327	11,535

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of workers.

Industry.	Total for the year 1939.	Total for the year 1938.
All Industries.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	375,607	393,244
Female	64,627	69,470
Total ...	440,234	462,714
Adolescents—		
Male	2,682	3,622
Female	196	339
Total ...	2,878	3,961
Children—		
Male	554	824
Female	47	69
Total ...	601	893
Total, Average Daily Number ...	443,713	467,568
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	15,210	9,205
Female	5,970	2,121
Total ...	21,180	11,326
Adolescents—		
Male	542	155
Female	286	4
Total ...	828	159
Children—		
Male	266	49
Female	53	1
Total ...	319	50
Total, Average Daily Number ...	22,327	11,535
Grand Total ...	466,040	479,103

STATEMENT No. IV—*contd.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1939.	Total for the year 1938.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	252,063	278,780
Female	40,262	45,544
Total ...	292,325	324,324
Adolescents—		
Male	1,724	2,531
Female	109	215
Total ...	1,833	2,746
Children—		
Male	414	636
Female	29	39
Total ...	443	675
Total, Average Daily Number ...	294,601*	327,745*
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	453	249
Female	41	38
Total ...	494	287
Adolescents—		
Male	13	5
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	13	5
Children—		
Male	30	19
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	30	19
Total, Average Daily Number ...	537	311
Grand Total ...	295,138	328,056

* These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT No. IV—*concld.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1939.	Total for the year 1938.
Seasonal Factories.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	25,569	24,406
Female	16,685	16,479
Total ...	42,254	40,885
Adolescents—		
Male	109	75
Female	11	37
Total ...	120	112
Children—		
Male	3	4
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	3	4
Total, Average Daily Number ...	42,377*	41,001§
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	781	425
Female	541	389
Total ...	1,322	814
Adolescents—		
Male	37	2
Female	32	.....
Total ...	69	2
Children—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	1,391	816
Grand Total ...	43,768	41,817

* This figure does not include the number of workers for two Government Seasonal factories, which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

§ This figure does not include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V-A.

PERENNIAL FACTORIES.

(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories	Total	Number of factories																	Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from					
							For Men			For Women									
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.		Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(j) of the Act.	1,158	966	5	33	268	831	16	173	943	17	64	517	52	15	48	55	143	16	11 factories did not furnish information.
Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act.	1,199	108	...	4	208	417	3	13	108	7	5	69	54	580	79	6	592	574	495 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	2,357	1,074	5	37	476	1,248	19	186	1,051	24	69	586	106	595	127	61	735	590	506 factories did not furnish information.

* The Act was partially applicable and these sections were not applied.

STATEMENT No. V-B.

SEASONAL FACTORIES.
(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories.	Total.	Number of factories																Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children.	In which majority of workers are exempted from					
							For Men.			For Women.									
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.		Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(j) of the Act.	863	548	1	...	127	512	12	22	523	13	24	481	2	90	8	98	98	...	16 factories did not furnish information.
Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act.	100	76	1	1	24	63	8	2	68	7	1	62	...	9	...	9	9	...	13 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	763	624	2	1	151	575	20	24	591	20	25	543	2	99	8	107	107	...	29 factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured).

Districts.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay Province ...	39	2,196	7,851	10,086	
Total Perennial ...	37	2,151	7,825	10,013	
Total Seasonal ...	2	45	26	73	
Total for the year 1938 ...	44	2,445	7,773	10,262	

STATEMENT No. VII.

Convictions under the Factories Act during 1939.

Districts.	Number of convictions for offences relating to								Remarks.
	Employment and hours of work.			Notices, Registers and Returns.	Safety.	Health and Sanitation (including welfare).	Others.	Total.	
	General.	Women.	Children and adolescents.						
Bombay Province ...	227	9	...	35.	20	6	14	311 (99)	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows:—
Total Perennial ...	149	6	...	16	10	1	...	182 (55)	One head jobber; one local agent; one dhobighat contractor; one calender jobber; one calender master; and one spinning master.
Total Seasonal ...	78	3	...	19	10	5	14	129 (44)	The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
Total for the year 1938 ...	288	97	33	53	51	5	13	540* (158)	

* This figure includes 76 convictions for 1938 decided subsequently convicting 20 persons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors).

Districts.	Number of factories inspected during the year.				Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.			
Bombay Province ...	1,070	879	386	406	379	3,120	
Total Perennial ...	654	646	349	402	306	2,357	
Total Seasonal ...	416	233	37	4	73	763	
Total for the year 1938.	1,133	716	229	289	128	2,495	

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 7th May 1940.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT No. IX.

Information in respect of the maternity benefits paid in the year 1939.

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, Section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.	Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits Section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the year 1938.	Number of cases in which pre-maternity benefits were paid.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.				
Bombay	24,837	1,970	1,767	22	47,769 10 0	7·20	5·88	1,052	
Ahmedabad	9,502	1,397	1,247	5	33,708 2 6	13·17	9·77	270	
Broach	367	33	31	.....	800 1 3	8·44	15·8	7	
Kaira	143	31	28	.....	767 0 0	19·58	11·11	2	
Surat	391	56	55	.....	1,433 11 0	14·06	10·12	52	
Thana	463	65	55	.....	1,132 4 3	11·87	7·9	10	
Bombay Suburban	1,788	150	123	.....	3,073 3 6	7·43	6·94	60	
East Khandesh	1,171	112	110	.....	2,426 14 3	9·39	7·90	16	
West Khandesh	649	62	42	.....	982 10 0	6·47	8·24	48	
Poona	487	40	40	.....	364 2 6	8·21	6·32	15	
Sholapur	5,266	692	624	1	14,216 11 9	11·87	10·44	465	
Belgaum	1,029	82	60	.....	1,686 10 6	5·83	0·23	60	
Bijapur	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dharwar	1,157	139	156	1	2,979 6 5	13·57	13·09	101	
Kolaba	108	.....	4	.....	40 0 0	3·70	.....	.....	
Total ...	47,381	4,829	4,352	29	1,11,380 7 11	9·24	7·47	2,159	

Factory Inspection office,
Secretariat:
Bombay, 7th May 1940.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT No. X.

Statement showing the aggregate amount of wages paid to workers and of deductions made during the calendar year 1939.

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.	Deductions on account of —				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.									
Breweries and Distilleries ...	141	48,256	23	.....	2	25	...	...	1
Dockyards	2,424	14,87,727	12	.....	...	12	...	...	1
Engineering (General) ...	1,288	6,72,590	5	9	24	38	...	...	5
*Forage Presses ...	50	376	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	1
Mints	903	3,99,209	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Ordnance factories	5,776	14,29,512	123	.....	5	128	...	1	4
Printing Presses	1,900	8,05,536	6	.....	...	6	...	...	7
Railway Workshops	34	19,683	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1

* This is a seasonal factory.

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.	Deductions on account of —				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.									
Saw Mills	96	25,259	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Water pumping stations ...	56	21,461	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	2
*Miscellaneous	640	1,62,335	4	.....	...	4	...	...	11
Total ...	13,308	50,71,944	173	9	31	213	1	2	35
2. All other Factories.									
Textiles—									
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	295,641	11,15,26,005	2,77,431	.....	255	2,77,686	4	...	219
Hosiery	1,883	4,24,469	8	.....	...	8	...	...	18
Silk Mills	2,159	5,44,895	48	.....	1	49	2	...	37
Woollen Mills	2,354	6,39,794	36	.....	3	39	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	8,691	27,60,769	1,540	.....	...	1,540	1	...	44
Total ...	310,728	11,58,95,932	2,79,063	.....	259	2,79,322	7	...	322

Engineering—									
Coach building and motor car repairing.	2,291	13,08,407	50	.....	8	58	...	2	31
Electrical Engineering ...	540	1,57,786	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	9
Electrical Generating and transforming stations.	791	4,02,659	1	.....	...	1	...	...	17
General Engineering ...	4,298	17,56,566	386	.....	...	386	...	2	5
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	1,489	6,44,672	15	.....	1	16	...	...	8
Metal stamping	2,769	8,09,290	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	32
Ship building and engineering ...	3,315	21,68,382	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	2
Steel, Trunk, lock and cutlery ...	1,195	4,37,743	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	5
Tramway Works	669	3,26,009	37	.....	5	42	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	2,292	8,94,889	4	.....	46	50	1	...	43
Total ...	19,649	89,06,353	493	.....	60	553	1	5	213
Minerals and Metals—									
Foundries	947	2,86,779	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	17
Miscellaneous	227	43,071	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	6
Total ...	1,174	3,29,850	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	23

* One of these is a seasonal factory.

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. *All other Factories*—contd.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Food, Drink and Tobacco—									
Bakeries, Biscuits and confectionery.	522	1,31,419	.....	.....	...	.....	...	3	7
Coffee	61	18,805	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Dairy Produce	185	52,910	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	4
Flour mills	926	3,49,120	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	9
Ice and aerated waters ...	393	1,25,138	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	10
Rice Mills	129	10,258	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	4
Tobacco	435	78,758	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	1,149	3,82,489	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	19
Total ...	3,800	11,49,897	.....	.....	...	.....	1	4	63

Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—									
Chemicals	464	1,48,713	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	4
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	6,834	21,63,782	284	.....	16	300	3	1	33
Gas works	518	2,48,857	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Matches	2,205	4,89,765	6	.....	2	8	2	...	5
Oil Mills	5,982	9,76,030	32	.....	...	32	7	1	98
Paints	76	26,440	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Soaps	1,045	3,16,333	.....	.....	43	43	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	1,357	3,75,956	3	.....	...	3	1	1	19
Total ...	18,481	47,46,376	325	.....	61	386	13	3	166
Paper and Printing—									
Paper mills	1,121	2,37,118	16	.....	...	16	1	...	4
Printing, book-binding, etc. ...	8,047	33,44,378	74	.....	...	74	...	1	122
Miscellaneous	234	83,770	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	7
Total ...	9,402	36,65,266	90	.....	...	90	1	1	133

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2. All other factories—contd.									
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—									
Bricks and tiles	1,087	2,23,289	55	.....	...	55	...	...	11
Carpentry and cabinet making ...	666	1,92,086	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	7
Cement, lime and potteries ...	41	4,515	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	2
Glass	1,038	1,83,315	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	4
Saw mills	1,065	5,48,469	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	9
Stone Dressing	30	702	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	2,681	5,93,840	45	.....	...	45	2	3	45
Total ...	6,608	17,46,216	100	.....	...	100	2	3	79

Processes connected with Skins and Hides—									
Leather and shoes	33	4,444	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	1
Tanneries	408	91,603	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	5
Miscellaneous	208	35,249	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	5
Total ...	649	1,31,296	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	11
Miscellaneous—									
Brushes	64	13,288	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Gramaphone records ...	33	12,875	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Laundries	147	52,533	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	3
Rubber goods	134	24,444	.....	.....	...	.....	..	...	2
Miscellaneous	3,253	14,80,269	23	.....	...	23	1	1	47
Total ...	3,631	15,83,409	23	.....	...	23	1	1	54
Total (All other factories) ...	3,74,122	13,81,54,595	2,80,094	.....	380	2,80,474	28	17	1,064
Total perennial ...	3,87,430	14,32,26,539	2,80,267	9	411	2,80,687	29	19	1,099

STATEMENT No. X—*concld.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2. *All other factories*—contd.									
Seasonal Factories—									
Sugar factories	2,960	3,86,042	.....	.....	64	64	...	...	7
Gur factories	2,375	1,22,193	.....	.....	...	.....	3	11	84
Bone mills	193	14,588	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	3
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	39,668	12,31,497	.....	.....	...	.....	269	19	535
Miscellaneous	40	5,720	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Total, Seasonal Factories ...	45,236	17,60,040	.....	.....	64	64	273	31	630
Grand Total (all industries) ...	4,32,666	14,49,86,579	2,80,267	9	475	2,80,751	302	50	1,729

STATEMENT No. X-A.

Statement showing the number of claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages, disposed of during the calendar year 1939.

Nature of claim.	Pending at beginning of year.	Instituted during the year.	Total amount claimed in cases in columns 2 and 3 in respect of wages and deductions, but not compensation.	Number of claims allowed.	Amount allowed.		Number of claims dismissed.	Vexatious or malicious applications.		Number of cases pending at end of year.	Number of appeals.
					Wages.	Compensation.		Number of cases in which penalty imposed.	Amount of penalty.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		
Deduction ...	29*	46‡	2,850 5 0	19	902 1 6	288 8 0	28	...	...	28	2
Delay in payment...	9†	118§	59,714 14 0	101	34,564 14 1	1,001 1 6‖	28	...	...	3	2

* There were 26 single and 3 group applications involving 48 persons.
† There were 5 single and 4 group applications involving 154 persons.
‡ Single applications.
§ There were 77 single and 41 group applications involving 1,106 persons.
‖ Includes compensation in respect of 5 applications for compensation alone.

N.B.—Column 2.—Last year's information was incomplete.

STATEMENT No. X-B.

Statement showing the number of convictions secured during the calendar year 1939 for offences relating to—

Payment of wages.	Deductions from wages.	Notices, Registers and Returns.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
2	*Nil*	1	3	Total fine realised amounted to Rs. 65.

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :

Bombay, 7th May 1940.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,

Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

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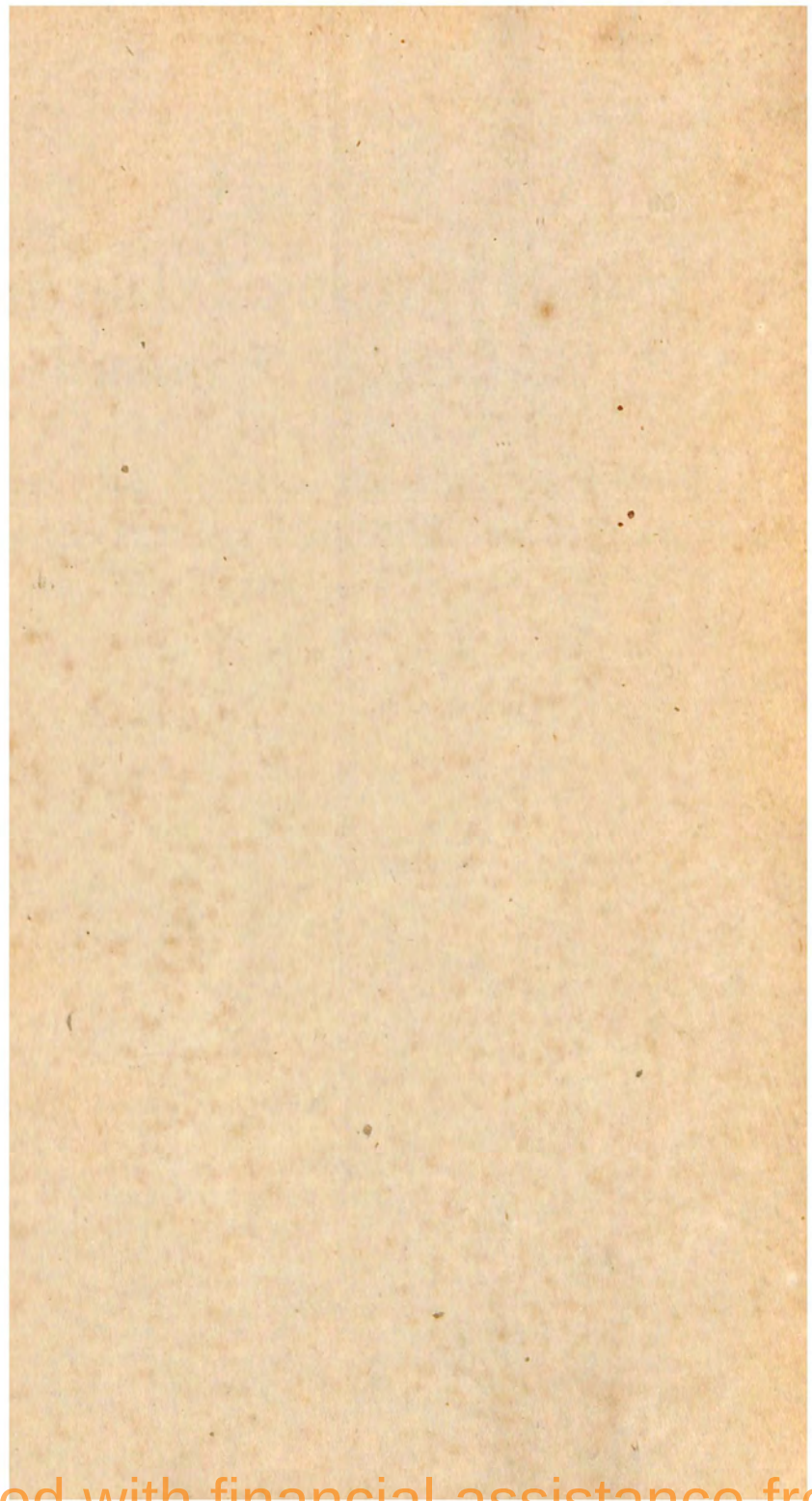

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